FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

28 JUNE 1984

Lebanon

Israeli Airstrike — Israeli warplanes attacked a PLO "terrorist" base on an island northwest of Tripoli on 27 June, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement broadcast by IDF Radio. The island was used as a training camp and operational base by supporters of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, the spokesman stated. A military source cited by *THE JERUSALEM POST* said the raid was in line with Israel's determination to preempt terrorist attacks by hitting terrorists wherever they organize. The Voice of Lebanon and other Lebanese radios said the positions hit in the raids belonged to the Islamic Unification Movement. Israeli warships participated in the attack and again fired at the island on 28 June, according to Beirut radio. Sources in Tripoli cited by the radio said 21 people were killed and 20 others were wounded. The air raid near Tripoli came after President Amin al-Jumayyil had paid a surprise visit to the city, the radio noted.

Political/Security Situation — Commenting on the implications of Phalange Party leader Pierre al-Jumayyil's illness, political observers in Beirut warned that the latest Syrian-sponsored compromise between the Christians and Muslims could "go up in smoke" if the Phalangist leader dies or is permanently disabled, AFP reported. However, Phalange Party sources cited by the Voice of Lebanon said Al-Jumayyil is in "good health" despite having to undergo some medical tests. The radio subsequently broadcast a statement by Al-Jumayyil praising his son's visit to Tripoli as a useful step toward rapprochement among the Lebanese communities.

Meanwhile, as the Military Council resumed its study of the security plan for Beirut, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon accused militia factions in West Beirut of refusing to allow the Lebanese Army to assume responsibility for security in West Beirut and the southern suburb. Limited clashes continued across the contact lines in the capital, Beirut radio noted.

In the south, an IDF soldier was killed when an Israeli patrol was ambushed east of Tyre, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement broadcast by IDF Radio. The Voice of Arab Lebanon claimed that three Israeli vehicles were destroyed in the attack and that at least 10 Israelis were killed. In other developments, Beirut radio reported that the Israelis maintained their closure of Sidon and Tyre ports while IDF Radio announced that the Israeli authorities released 40 detainees from Ansar camp on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr.

Gulf Conflict

Iraqi aircraft attacked two "very large maritime targets" south of Khark Island, scoring direct and effective hits, according to a military spokesman's statement broadcast by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio. A Kuwaiti maritime source cited by AFP confirmed that a Swiss-chartered tanker and a Philippines vessel were hit in the Gulf. Reacting to the attacks, Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi stated that those who attack ships or support such actions should not consider themselves immune from reciprocal reaction, Tehran radio reported.

Iran

Prime Minister Musavi reacted to the latest hijacking of an Iranian airliner, stating on Tehran radio that there was evidence of extensive cooperation between the United States and "reactionary countries." He warned that if airlines are threatened and made insecure, other countries should not assume that the same will not happen to their airlines. In further developments, the hijackers left Cairo and arrived in Baghdad, INA reported, while the airliner returned to Iran, according to Tehran radio. The actions of the Egyptian regime in cooperating with the hijackers "proved its collaboration" with Zionist elements, Tehran radio stated.

PLO Affairs

A press statement issued by the PLO factions that participated in the Aden dialogue session announced that the participants were "completely successful" in reaching an agreement. According to the statement, broadcast by Aden radio, the participants drew up a "political document" defining the PLO's course and strategy and called for "comprehensive national dialogue" within the framework of a PNC meeting. They also agreed on "definite policies" to guarantee the convening of the next PNC session and on the necessary preparations for it. The statement did not, however, indicate that a date had been set for this meeting.

Western Sahara

Algerian officials arranged a meeting between Moroccan officials and Polisario leaders following the Algerian-Moroccan summit held in February, KUNA reported, citing remarks by Moroccan opposition leader Abdelrahim Bouabid.

In a separate development, a Polisario representative accused Morocco of choosing military escalation rather than negotiation and asserted that the front will step up its military and diplomatic struggle, according to AFP. Referring to recent attacks on Moroccan forces, the representative stated, "the war has only begun."

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Karmal Speaks at Defense, Justice Seminar
LD280648 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0427 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Kabul, June 27, (BAKHTAR) — "Our duty is to ensure peace in Afghanistan and in the whole world," stated Babrak Karmal. The general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA delivered a speech at the seminar on defence and justice of the provincial party committees.

Babrak Karmal went on to say that the danger of war threatens all humanity and human civilisation more than any time before, and the hotbeds of tension are expanding throughout the world.

International imperialism headed by the USA in collusion with all reactionary forces of the world and hegemonism are the main instigators of the escalation of war menace and creation of tension in the international relations.

The US imperialism due to its aggressive and militaristic policy tries hard to misuse the hot events of the world as a pretext against peace and security of the peoples.

The US imperialism in collusion with hegemonist China obviously and openly continues the undeclared war against Afghanistan through reactionary forces of the region, particularly, the military regime of Islamabad.

The United States by using Pakistan as a springboard of aggression against the DRA, and through material and financial assistance and delivery of assorted weapons to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries and through political, military provocations and ideological-psychological war against the Revolutionary Afghanistan, wants to instigate Afghans to fight against Afghans. In fact, the anti-Afghan efforts are a part of the "crusade" of imperialism against the forces of peace and socialism, against all national and social liberation movements in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

All these facts, Babrak Karmal said, bring us to a conclusion that the revolutionaries of the country, all people of Afghanistan, should decisively defend the freedom, independence and national sovereignty and territorial integrity of homeland, the gains of the revolution of the working people of Afghanistan.

"The cause of defence of the revolution and the homeland is the most sacred, most urgent and most honorable task of the party," Babrak Karmal emphasised.

"Similarly, it should be clear that we, as the patriotic forces and staunch defenders of the national interests, have not only to ensure peace and security inside the country, but we should fulfill our duties towards the consolidation of peace and international security," Babrak Karmal said. [sentence as received]

"Our attitude is clear, he went on to say we are in the ranks of our friends, in the ranks of revolutionary and workers' movements the national and social liberation movements, in the ranks of all vanguard revolutionary, democratic and peace-loving forces of the world, socialist countries, especially, the Soviet Union, this sole great economic and military force and the guarantor of peace and security of the peoples of the world." [sentence and punctuation as received]

"This course is the indicative of our principled internationalist attitude, and we along with all peoples of the world have the responsibility to defend peace and security in a united front with the struggle against aggressive and militaristic policies of Reagan administration world imperialism, reaction and Chinese hegemonism. We should take our part in the struggle against escalation of nuclear arms race and decreasing international tension."

Touching upon the home affairs, Babrak Karmal paid attention to the necessity to consolidate state power throughout the country, to strengthen party and the Armed Forces.

BAKHTAR Reports 160 Counterrevolutionaries Captured
LD271651 Kabul BAKHTAR in Dari 1245 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Sheberghan, 27 Jun (BAKHTAR) — A group of counterrevolutionary elements who engaged in terror and intimidation to disrupt the peaceful life of the working people of villages in Qerqin and Aqcha Districts, Jowzjan Province, were recently crushed by the vigilant security forces of the province. A total of 160 of these criminals were captured.

A spokesman for the security forces of Jowzjan Province said that as a result of this successful operation a large quantity of assorted weapons was seized, 2 caches of weapons and equipment and 28 hideouts of the counterrevolutionaries were completely destroyed.

Guerrilla Chief 'Back in Panjsher Valley'
PM271426 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 27 Jun 84 p 4

[Balram Tandon dispatch: "Masud 'Back in Panjsher Valley'"]

[Text] New Delhi — Ahmad Shah Masud, the Afghan guerrilla commander, has returned to direct Moslem mujaheddin fighters in the Panjsher valley despite Soviet claims to have blocked all passes, according to reports reaching New Delhi from Kabul.

In Kabul itself, according to reports, handbills are urging refugees from the Panjsher valley to remain in the capital and not return until ordered to by Masud.

Large numbers of valley residents fled earlier this year as Russian forces mounted a major offensive to capture the valley.

The intensification of guerrilla attacks round Bazarak and heavy bombing by Soviet aircraft in the upper as well as lower Panjsher valley areas tend to be proof of Masud's guiding hand.

Tehran Reports Mujahidin Down Soviet MIG

GF280711 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Two days ago, Afghan Muslim revolutionaries shot down a MIG fighter of the Soviet occupation forces in the 'Ali Kheyl region and killed its pilot. This incident occurred when about 40 helicopters and fighters were bombarding the base of the revolutionaries in order to break the siege around the 36th Battalion.

Mujahidin Reportedly Inflict 'Heavy Losses'

GF271913 (Clandestine) Voice of Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan in Dari 1730 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Summary from poor reception] Reports received from Herat indicated that in recent clashes between the Muslim mujahidin and the Soviet-Karmal forces, the enemy suffered heavy losses in life and materiel. In a clash that took place at military post No 1 at (?Bakhtabad), all defenders were either killed or captured by the mujahidin. The mujahidin also captured 25 weapons of various types as booty. The report added that at least six Karmal soldiers defected to the mujahidin with their arms.

In an attack on a Soviet-Karmal military convoy in the Sharak region, mujahidin guerillas destroyed one tank and three personnel carriers with all their crew. In this clash the guerrillas also captured several weapons. In retaliation, the enemy bombarded several villages in the region.

A Muslim officer of the Karmal forces, who was wounded during the battle in Panjsher valley, and was treated at a Kabul hospital and after recovery defected to the mujahidin side, said that the Soviet-Karmal losses in the action on 10 June amounted to 603 dead and wounded. He said the dead and wounded were moved to Kabul. He said that the Kabul military hospitals are brimming. He added that all these casualties had occurred on 10 June. There were other casualties before that date.

One enemy of the people, Hafizollah, son of Abdur Rahman, who was serving in the Shah Shahid locality of Kabul, was captured, tried, and executed by the mujahidin recently.

Briefs

Karmal Cable to Mozambique — Kabul, June 26, BAKHTAR — Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA has sent a congratulatory telegram to Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique on the occasion of 22nd foundation anniversary of Frelimo and 9th anniversary of the independence of Mozambique. The telegram says that the friendly relations and fraternal friendship and cooperation between the governments and peoples of Afghanistan and Mozambique and joint struggle against imperialism, hegemonism and discrimination will ever further develop in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, peace and security all-over the world. [Text][Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0429 GMT 27 Jun 84 LD]

CSSR Economic Cooperation — Kabul, Jun 27, BAKHTAR — The friendly and fraternal relations between the DRA and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has long traditional roots after the victory of April Revolution they entered to a new development phase writes daily *HEWAD*. [sentence as received] A new economic and technical cooperation agreement was signed in 1982 — and a number of enterprises were set up in Afghanistan with the assisstance of Czechoslovakia such as cotton seeds processing, fruits drying, cement and furs processing enterprises. Construction work of the trolley bus project had started in 1977 and completed in 1979 with Czechoslovak assistance, which is now playing a significant role in city's transportation. Another vivid example in economic and technical cooperation between the two countries is the Helmans and Arghandab projects. With the completion of these projects, over one hundred thousand hectares of agricultural land will come under irrigation. It is planned that the DRA will send a large amount of natural gas via Soviet Union to Czechoslovakia during the coming years. [Text] [Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0424 GMT 28 Jun 84 LD]

Continuing Reportage on Punjab Situation

Golden Temple Open

BK271249 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] In Punjab, thousands of devotees belonging to different communities visited the Golden Temple and offered prayers at Harimandir Saheb today. It was thrown open for 3 hours in the morning.

The historic Gurdwara Muktsar Saheb [Sikh temple] in Faridkot was also opened this morning to enable a large number of devotees to offer prayers. Elaborate arrangements have been made by the authorities for their visit.

Roundup on Punjab Activities

BK280338 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] In Amritsar, thousands of devotees visited the Golden Temple this morning between 0600 and 0800 when unrestricted entry was allowed. According to an official spokesman, the devotees coming in organized groups from outside the state will however be allowed entry to the Golden Temple during the rest of the day also.

The Punjab police have solved a number of cases of killings, dacoity, arson and looting after the interrogation of some terrorists arrested in Faridkot District. According to an official spokesman, the police have arrested two of the three culprits responsible for the murder of a shopkeeper near (Shilachar) in Jullundur District the other day. Some arms and ammunition have also been recovered from their possession.

Meanwhile, the State Electricity Board has imposed a 6-hour power cut on the urban and industrial feeders in a bid to ensure 8-hour uninterrupted power supply to the agricultural sector. Stating this in Chandigarh, an official spokesman said the power cut will be enforced from 0900 to 1300 and from 1600 to 1800. The spokesman said the availability of power in the state at present is only 260 lakh megaunits as against the daily demand of 290 lakh megaunits. He said with the supply position of power improving in the next few days the power cut will be considerably reduced.

About 18,000 tons of more wheat has arrived in the state market during the last 3 days. This brings the total arrival of wheat so far in the state to 48.52 lakh tons.

Arms Recovery Detailed

BK271622 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] An official spokesman said in Chandigarh that a large dump of arms and ammunition was recovered during the search of a religious place in Hakimpur Village in Hoshiarpur District yesterday. The search was conducted on the information provided by a terrorist arrested earlier. The dump contained a Sten gun, four guns, two pistols, one revolver, nine high-explosive grenades, and several hundred rounds of ammunition. The dump was found under a cemented verandah. Five face masks used by the terrorists were also recovered. Some persons including the in charge [as heard] of the religious place have been taken into custody. The area has been cordoned off and the search is continuing.

Security forces also recovered a gun, a pistol, a telescopic gunsight, and over 500 cartridges near a religious place near Sangrur. Eight persons have been detained in this connection. Two high-explosive grenades and 135 rounds of ammunition have also been recovered from the Golden Temple and another 350 cartridges from Guru Ramdas Sarai [Sikh shrine]. A dead body of a man was also recovered from a well under the stairs near Nashan Saheb in the Golden Temple. Forty-one more suspected terrorists have been arrested in last 24 hours.

Two Sikh Leaders Arrested

BK280914 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] In Amritsar, the acting president of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak [Sikh temple management] Committee, Mr Atma Singh, and the acting president of the Akali Dal, Mr Ujaqar Singh Sekhwan, were arrested this morning. According to an official spokesman in Chandigarh, they have been detained under the National Security Act.

In Punjab, security forces during their continued mopping-up operations have apprehended 29 more suspected terrorists since last evening and recovered from them some arms and a large quanity of ammunition. Four of them were apprehended from a religious place in Jullundur District and 1 self-loading rifle, 2 303 rifles, some hand grenades, and 500 rounds of ammunition were recovered from them. Meanwhile, one person was killed when some unidentified persons in (Kot Kaura) in Faridkhot District yesterday. [sentence as heard] The security forces have taken into custody 15 persons for interrogation in this connection.

'Powerful' Bomb Explodes in Assam; 21 Injured

BK280310 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] In Assam, 21 persons were injured, two of them seriously, when a powerful bomb exploded at Tezpur yesterday. All the injured were admitted to hospital. According to police sources, no arrest has been made so far.

Bombay Police Arrest 1,000 in Preventive Measure

BK271615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] The situation in Bombay City is peaceful. No untoward incident has been reported from any part of the city. Police have so far arrested about 1,000 persons as a preventive measure.

Curfew from 2100 tonight to 0400 tomorrow has been clamped on Kherwadi area in Bandra as a precautionary measure.

AFP: Protests Against BBC; Unrest in Assam

BK271703 Hong Kong AFP in English 1645 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] New Delhi, June 27 (AFP) — Police used baton charges to disperse over 6,000 demonstrators who tried to storm the British High Commission building here today to protest what they called the British Broadcasting Corporation's (BBC) "partisan coverage" of the Sikh unrest in Punjab State.

The protesters, workers of the Citizens Welfare Organisation, also denounced the BBC for its recent interview with London-based Sikh separatist leader Jagjit Singh Chauhan.

Meanwhile in Gauhati, capital of the northeastern state of Assam, police said at least 19 people were injured, three of them seriously, in a bomb blast at a market place in Assam's Sonitpur District early today. This was the fifth bomb explosion in the district since Monday when anti-foreigner leaders organised a 24-hour rail and road blockade program to seek an early settlement of the immigration problem.

The district is the den of the Assam Peoples Liberation Army (APLA), described as an extremist organisation with links with similar groups in neighbouring Manipur and Nagaland, two insurgency-prone states in northeastern India, police sources said. "In spite of our best efforts to uproot the extremists in the district, they are flourishing with the help of the local people," a police spokesman said.

In New Delhi, police, who were out in strength around the British High Commission, had a very hard time controlling the demonstrators who shouted slogans condemning the BBC coverage. About 3,000 people, including 40 women, were briefly detained by police for defying a ban on demonstrations in force throughout the capital, police sources said.

Similar demonstrations have been taking place outside the High Commission for the past week.

Profulla Mohanta, president of the All-Assam Students Union — one of the organisations spearheading the movement of detection and deportation of an estimated five million "illegal immigrants" from Bangladesh and Nepal — thanked the people for their participation in the blockade.

The state chief minister, Hiteshwar Saikia, said that he had proof that the students leadership had forged links with "extremist" elements.

The outlawed All-India Sikh Students Federation (AISSF) of the northwestern border state of Punjab, had been trying to forge links with the AASU to sponsor a joint strategy, police said. The Assam movement leaders said that they will soon announce the next phase of their action.

Delhi on BBC Protest

BK271712 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] About 6,000 people were detained in New Delhi today as they demonstrated in protest against the BBC coverage of a program on Punjab having an anti-India slant. There were two demonstrations — one held by the Citizens Welfare Organization in front of the British High Commission and the other at the BBC office organized by the people's forum.

The demonstrators submitted memoranda to the High Commission authorities and BBC officials. All the people who were detained by the police at both the places were later released.

Workers Protest BBC 'Propaganda'

BK280904 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] The Congress-I workers held a demonstration before the British High Commission in New Delhi today. They raised slogans against the BBC. A memorandum was also submitted to the officials of the British High Commission urging the British Government to check the BBC from carrying out anti-India propaganda.

Navy's 'Improved Defense Vessel' Launched

BK271629 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] An improved defense vessel for the Indian Navy was launched in Calcutta today. It is the third of the series built in India. The vessel is equipped with modern electronic equipment, including radar, echo sounder, and other gadgets. It is capable of patrolling the seashore and performing other marine duties.

The country has also embarked upon the production of two major projects of defense requirement. One is the manufacture of infantry combat vehicle, and another is the production of an interim tank to replace the existing one.

Rao on Pakistan Nuclear Device, Foreign Relations

BK271625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] India has been keeping a close watch on the reported development of nuclear device by Pakistan with the Chinese help. This was stated by the external affairs minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, at a meeting of the consultative committee of Parliament members attached to his ministry in New Delhi today. Several members expressed concern over this and said it will have far reaching repercussion.

During the 3-hour meeting, members repeatedly drew the minister's attention to the anti-Indian stories appearing in the official and nonofficial media in Pakistan. They also referred to reports of a foreign hand in developments in Punjab.

Some members raised the question of broadcast by BBC in which certain threats were uttered against the prime minister. Mr Rao told them that the matter had been taken up with the British Government, who had expressed regret.

Mr Rao also briefed the members about efforts being made to increase contacts with the Indian communities abroad and to project authentic information about India through our missions. Printed material, films, and videotapes are being distributed systematically, he added.

Members expressed concern over the repeated postponement of the UN conference on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. The minister said that the government is interested in the conference's being convened at an early date. In view of the importance of the subject, the minister suggested a separate meeting of the committee to discuss the matter exclusively.

Some members asked about the situation in Sri Lanka. They were told that this is to be discussed with President Jayewardene who is due to visit New Delhi on Saturday. The national security minister of Sri Lanka is arriving in the capital tonight.

On the question of fencing along the India-Bangladesh border, the minister reiterated the government's firm intention to go ahead.

Sri Lankan National Security Minister Arrives

BK280939 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] The Sri Lankan minister for national security, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, arrived in New Delhi this morning. Soon after his arrival, he called on the external affairs minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, for talks on the forthcoming 3-day visit of President Jayewardene. The Sri Lankan president is arriving in New Delhi on Saturday for discussions with the Indian leaders. At the airport, Mr Athulathmudali was received by Mr Narasimha Rao.

BANGLADESH

Committee Discusses Flood Relief Measures

BK280229 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0110 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] The Central Coordination Committee on Floods met yesterday under the chairmanship of the food minister, retired Air Vice Marshal A.G. Mahmood. The committee discussed the extent of damage caused by flood and relief measures so far taken by the government. The committee was informed that 3 crore people have been affected and loss of crop was worth about 31 crore taka. Besides, 2,473 domestic animals and 50,000 heads of poultry have been lost. The government has so far distributed about 1 lakh maunds of rice and wheat and over 95 lakh taka in cash [words indistinct] relief and house building grant. The committee also discussed the measures to be taken to supply drinking water by resinking and restoring the [word indistinct] and damaged tubewells. The committee decided to operate the relief control room round the clock to keep constant watch over the flood situation in the country. The committee also decided to meet every day even during the 'Id al-Fitr holiday.

PAKISTAN

Candidature for ICO Post Not Withdrawn

BK271025 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Pakistan has categorically denied a report from Dhaka alleging that Pakistan has withdrawn her candidature for the ICO secretary generalship. A press release of the Pakistan Embassy in Jidda says Pakistan has not withdrawn its candidature and is very optimistic about its success.

Pakistan had reaffirmed that the question of withdrawal from the contest does not arise.

Federal Budget Allocation for Elections Set

GF271253 Rawalpindi PAKISTAN TIMES in English 15 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] An amount of Rs 77.75 million has been allocated for holding of elections in the federal budget for 1984-85 which was announced here this afternoon.

Finance Minister Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan in his budget speech said that this would be the year during which a process of holding elections in the country would be completed in accordance with August 12 declaration of the president and the nation would enter a new era of representative political institutions.

Daily Comments on New Round of Afghanistan Talks

GF271415 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 16 Jun 84 p 3

[Editorial: "Next Round of Talks on Afghanistan"]

[Text] Mr Cordovez, the representative of the UN secretary general, said that the next round of talks on Afghanistan will be held in the second half of August in Geneva. This time the representatives of Pakistan and Afghanistan will sit in the adjoining rooms so that it will be easier for Mr Cordovez to have consultations with them. This arrangement will also save time. He added that both the parties are determined to reach some acceptable understanding this time because they have already reached agreement on the basic aspects of a solution.

We pray that Mr Cordovez' optimism may produce some solid and positive results. However, we think that unless and until the Soviet Union expresses its readiness to fix a timetable for the withdrawal of its forces, it is not possible to reach any understanding. The Karmal regime now considers withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan as a bilateral matter between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, but if it wishes to resolve the Afghanistan tangle peacefully, then it should not delay accepting the reality which is that any political solution to the problems lies in the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan. The Soviet Union has seen through all its military operations that it is not possible for it to suppress the spirit of independence in the Afghan people. Therefore, it would also be in the interest of the prestige of the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan. As soon as it expresses its readiness toward this end, the possibility of an understanding would become brighter.

Daily Denounces India's 'Baseless Allegations'

GF271305 Rawalpindi PAKISTAN TIMES in English 12 Jun 84 p 4

[Editorial: "A Baseless Allegation"]

[Text] A Pakistan Government spokesman has described as totally baseless the allegation that Pakistan was in some way involved in the Sikh agitation in India. Taking notice of the charges made by the commander of the Indian military operations at the Golden Temple in Amritsar that arms smuggled through Pakistan were found at the Golden Temple, he said that they were "totally speculative and irresponsible". He added that Pakistan strictly followed the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states and scrupulously refrained from any action or words that might violate the principle of non-interference. Stating that the allegation appeared to be designed to "externalise and divert attention from an internal crisis", he said that such attempts to derive temporary propaganda advantage would vitiate the atmosphere and jeopardise the positive dialogue that was currently on for the establishment of normal good-neighbourly relations between the two countries.

Placed against the Pakistan Government's oft repeated policy statements on the Sikh agitation and other internal problems of India, the Indian Army commander's allegations would look ridiculous. Pakistan has on numerous occasions reiterated its stand that it considers the Sikh problem an internal issue of India,

and Pakistan has also provided incontrovertible proof of the sincerity of its intentions in the matter. When two years back some Sikh extremists hijacked an Indian plane to Lahore, Pakistan could have easily exploited the incident to its advantage. But Pakistan, in strict adherence to the principle of non-interference, took immediate action to overpower the hijackers and returned the plane to India.

It is also notable that unlike the Indian Government leaders who made comments in support of anti-social elements fomenting trouble in Sind last year, the Pakistan Government has issued no statement on the Golden Temple incident. If this is not non-interference, then what is? Needless to say, the Indian commander was being totally reckless when he tried to implicate Pakistan by saying that the arms found in the Golden Temple were smuggled through Pakistan. How could he say this? Given the world-wide proliferation of arms and the numerous channels for their distribution, they could have come from anywhere. It was therefore absurd to name Pakistan in this context. Similarly, to say that the two Nahangs killed near the temple were Pakistani only because they were Muslims shows the malice behind the statement.

The charges made by the Indian commander also include discovery of passports bearing Pakistani stamps. But, strangely enough, the Pakistan Government has received no official intimation on this. The conclusion is simple: the baseless allegations made by the Indian commander against Pakistan are a crude attempt to divert attention from the internal crisis. The ploy may or may not succeed, but it is sure to sour the climate of talks currently going on to improve sub-continental relations. It should be hoped that the Indian leadership would be mature enough not to try to make internal political gains at the cost of its relations with neighbours and the larger interests of peace in the region.

SRI LANKA

Indian Press in 'Disinformation Campaign'

BK271511 Hong Kong AFP in English 1224 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Colombo, June 27 (AFP) — The government said today that the Indian press was involved in a disinformation campaign against Sri Lanka three days before crucial talks between President Junius Jayewardene and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in New Delhi.

The state ministry in a statement charged that *THE HINDU* Newspaper and the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA [PTI] news agency were spreading the story that Sri Lanka had hired mercenaries to combat Tamil separatists and that 50 members of the Israeli secret service Mossad had arrived in Sri Lanka.

"PTI, which sourced its report to a spokesman of India's External Affairs Ministry, omitted to explain what was already known in India, that the so-called mercenaries consisted of less than half a dozen trainers from a private organisation which has carried out several security and training assignments in West Asian countries," the state ministry said.

"The report from New Delhi brazenly quotes 'official sources in Colombo' on the arrival of more than 50 members of Mossad in Sri Lanka. Such a claim was no doubt made recently by the head of a foreign mission in Sri Lanka."

"Perhaps it is part of the current disinformation campaign to describe a foreign emissary as an official source in Colombo," the statement added.

Meanwhile National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali left for New Delhi today to prepare the ground for President Jayewardene's talks with Mrs. Gandhi.

Envoy to Saudi Arabia on Israel Ties

PM271027 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 18 Jun 84 pp 1, 21

[Unattributed report: "Sri Lanka answers *AR-RIYAD's* editorial"]

[Excerpt] Sri Lanka has officially answered our editorial published in *AR-RIYAD* edition no 5823 on 2 Ramadan [2 June] under the headline "From Tel Aviv to Colombo." It explained its recent move allowing an Israeli presence on its territory by creating an "Israeli interests section" in the capital, Colombo.

The reply, delivered by Sri Lanka's charge d'affaires in the kingdom, Dikman de Louis, explains his country's relations with the Arab states and attitude toward Arab causes, its eagerness to maintain these relations, and its awareness that continuation of these relations is a necessity dictated by mutual interests.

The Sri Lankan charge d'affaires justifies his country's position on the question of relations with Israel by saying that recent serious internal developments in Sri Lanka prompted it to seek Israel's help in combatting "terrorism."

He also claims that the "PLO ambassador" in Sri Lanka expressed satisfaction with the Sri Lankan Government's call for "a limited Israeli presence" as being an internal affair.

The Sri Lankan charge d'affaires' remarks came in a four-page letter written in broken Arabic.

Prime Minister Warns of Retaliatory Hijackings

LD271701 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Jun 84

[From the news headlines]

[Text] At the end of today's Cabinet meeting, the prime minister referred to the clear cooperation of reactionary and arrogant regimes in the hijacking of the aircraft belonging to the Islamic Republic of Iran. He emphasized: We warn that if airlines are threatened and are made insecure,other countries should not assume that the same will not happen to their airlines. The government of the Islamic Republic of Iran will not show forebearance in this matter.

Concerning incitement by world arrogance and its agents in the Persian Gulf, the prime minister said: We shall deliver a reciprocal blow for any blow; and those who attack ships or who support this action should not regard themselves as immune from the reciprocal reaction of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The oil minister said in an interview: In the war in the Persian Gulf we have always had the initiative, and so far we have not faced any security or safety difficulties in exporting our oil — even for 1 day.

Prime Minister on Hijacking, Soviet Relations

LD272352 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] In this afternoon's Cabinet session, which was held under the chairmanship of Mr Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, the prime minister, the country's current affairs and the region's political developments were discussed. At the end of this session, in an interview with our correspondent, the prime minister talked about the issues discussed in today's session. The interview follows:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr Musavi, please tell us what were the most important issues discussed in this afternoon's Cabinet session.

[Musavi] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In today's session first of all we remembered the great day of 7th Tir [28 June] and we honored the memory of those beloved martyrs who one could say laid the foundations of the third revolution [Khomeyni has called the downfall of the shah the first revolution, the occupation of the American Embassy the second, and the campaign against the mujahedin and Bani-Sadr the third revolution] and whose blood guaranteed the continuation of our Islamic revolution. Their blood marked the boundary between truth and falsehood in our country and, subsequently, the nation placed itself on the side of the truth. From this we can realize how important that event was in the fate of the revolution.

Then the Cabinet discussed certain reports, including the provocations carried out in the Persian Gulf, attacks on ships by Saddam's regime, the hijacking, and a number of political and economic reports which were submitted. Then we discussed the law; we continued our discussions on the taxation bill which was, fortunately, completed today. We also discussed a number of urgent bills.

[Correspondent] In connection with the hijacking of the Islamic Republic's passenger airliner, did the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the national airline submit a report about the motives behind the hijacking and the outcome of the hijacking?

[Musavi] The hijacking took place very close to Jerusalem Day; it was about the same time last year when another plane was hijacked. There are certain clues which demonstrate the extensive cooperation between reactionary and American countries on a national basis [as heard] in this hijacking. For instance, one development that can demonstrate the depth of the calamity and danger to the security of all airlines — and this is a warning that we address to all the countries that have an airline — is that when the plane landed in Cairo, the pilot and hijackers disembarked, rested in a hotel, and were returned to the plane accompanied by police; then the plane left for France. We regard this as nothing less than blatant terrorism and clear involvement by Franceand other arrogant forces in the hijacking. We warn that if the airlines of one country are threatened, other countries, in the region or in the world at large, would also be endangered. The government will not dismiss this issue easily.

Concerning the incitements in the Persian Gulf, the ideology of our foreign policy teaches us never to bow to pressure, but rather to deliver a reciprocal blow at the powerful, arrogant, or reactionary powers. Those who attack ships and those who support this action should not consider themselves immune from the reciprocal reaction of our Muslim forces, our fighters, and our country. We have repeatedly declared that either there is security for everyone in the Persian Gulf or there is no security for anyone. Those who create insecurity should reap the results of insecurity. It is natural that Iran will not be the loser in these issues. Our country, our nation, has been tested and strengthened by hardships, calamities, difficulties, and struggles. Today we are not afraid of any power. We rely upon ourselves, upon our God. The losers will be those rotten countries, those rotten regimes who do not rely upon their nations, who do not rely upon God and ideology, but rather rely upon America, upon superpowers. There are no powers that can protect those rotten regimes at the time of a crisis. These crises will make our nation more united, will make our forces more cohesive, will make our revolution more powerful, and will bring closer the certain fate of reactionary countries and governments. This issue was also discussed in the Cabinet.

[Correspondent] A Soviet economic delegation is currently visiting Iran, and the Soviet foreign minister has sent a message to the Iranian foreign minister. Please tell us in which fields Iran's relations with the neighboring countries, with the Soviet Union, will be expanded?

[Musavi] As far as possible, we wish to live in peace and security with our neighbors and to expand relations with them on the basis of vital principles which are neither East nor West, but part of the essential nature of our Islamic revolution. At the moment, a letter has been written to our foreign minister and such trips are being discussed within that framework.

[Correspondent] Thank you.

[Musavi] You are welcome. [end recording]

Deputy Foreign Minister Receives USSR Minister

LD271954 Tehran IRNA in English 1854 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Tehran, June 27, IRNA — "The Islamic Republic will not tolerate the military presence of the U.S. or any other power in the Persian Gulf and we are opposed to the escalation of war and tension in the region," said Deputy Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati Jahromi, in a meeting with the visiting Soviet Deputy Power and Electricity Minister Aleksey Makukhin here tday.

Besharati further outlined the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic and said that the ties between the two countries were based on mutual respect and non-interference in each others internal affairs.

The Soviet official in response, while thanking Besharati for the hospitality rendered by the Iranian officials, called his meetings beneficial and reiterated the Soviet Union's readiness to further cooperate in various technical and economic fields. He also termed the visit of delegations to each other's country as a step towards expansion of bilateral ties between Iran and the Soviet Union.

Soviet Delegation Departs

LD281233 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] The first secretary of the Soviet Ministry of Power and Electricity and the delegation accompanying him left Tehran this afternoon. Before leaving, the head of the Soviet delegation described that delegation's visit as successful.

According to our correspondent's report, before the departure of the Soviet delegation a memorandum was signed by Iranian and Soviet officials. According to this memorandum, the power stations under construction, consisting of martyr Montazeri in Isfahan and Ramin in Ahvaz, will be completed. Also, the Ministries of Energy of our country and the Soviet Union will cooperate to construct the Khoda-Afarin and [name indistinct] dams on Aras river.

Other issues included in the Iran-Soviet memorandum are border exchanges between Iran and the Soviet Union and the expansion of martyr Montazeri and Ramin power stations.

On the last day of his visit to Tehran the first secretary of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electricity and the accompanying delegation discussed with the acting minister of commerce the expansion of economic relations between Iran and the Soviet Union. During this meeting the acting minister of commerce said: Our relations with other countries are based upon our holy book, the Koran. On the other hand, our policies are related to our commerce, so all of these are inspired by our holy book. [sentence as heard] The relationship existing between various countries and other Muslims influences our policies. For instance, we would take the positions adopted with regard to Iraq into consideration. In view of these issues, the expansion of relations would be based upon mutual respect.

Egypt, Zionist Elements Accused in Hijacking

GF280651 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] According to a report by our correspondent, the aircraft of the Islamic Republic airline, hijacked and flown to Egypt by Zionist agents on the eve of international Jerusalem Day to divert world attention from this great day, in response to the pressure and action by the crew, and despite opposition from the Egyptian Government, landed at the Mehrabad Airport in Tehran at 0320 this morning.

According to reports, Egyptian authorities refused to hand over to its pilot the Boeing 727 , despite his demand to be returned immediatedly to Iran and despite the fact that the hijackers had left the aircraft and were at the disposal of the Egyptian forces.

The aircraft belonging to the Islamic Republic of Iran was hijacked by Zionist elements during a domestic flight, in coordination with authorities ruling Egypt, and flown to that country. The crew wanted to fly back to Iran but the Egyptian authorities prevented them from doing so. This action shows that Egypt was a party to this hijacking and that the aim of Egypt and Israel in this hijacking was to divert world attention from international Jerusalem Day.

According to an AP report, the hijackers of this aircraft have left Egypt for Iraq and have arrived in Baghdad.

Pilot Comments

LD280746 Tehran IRNA in English 0732 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Tehran, June 28, IRNA — Pilot, co-pilot and flight technician of the Iran Air Boeing 727 commandeered plane arrived here Thursday morning after 36 hours of compulsory flight and stopover in Doha and Cairo.

The pilot, Seyyed Mohammad Esbak, told IRNA at Tehran's Mehrabad Airport that the hijackers who commandeered the Iran Air passenger plane in the skies of Shiraz (south Iran) introduced themselves as Mohammad Reza Ahari, a purged 2nd lieutenant of the Army and Seyyed Reza Asghar Musavi, a tailor.

The two hijackers, the pilot stressed, embarked on such a measure with an objective to overshadow the International Qods (Jerusalem) Day and stage a propaganda in the interest of international imperialism and their lackeys.

The two terrorists claimed to be members of the 'Iran's liberation army' and advocates of Shapur Bakhtiar, the last prime minister of the former regime prior to the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, Esbak noted.

He added that the hijacking was conducted by Mohammad Reza Ahari who forcefully entered the pilot cabin and, holding a pistol, threatened to explode the plane. They asked for a flight to Baghdad, the pilot said, and when faced with his refusal demanded a flight to Doha, the Shaykhdom of Qatar, Esbak noted.

"In Doha, Qatari officials, contrary to international regulations, openly supported the hijackers and when we tried to convince the hijackers to finish the case there and prevent any harm to the passengers and the crew and damage to the airplane, officials provided the second hijacker with a daggar and supplied them with sufficient fuel for the continuation of the flight, the pilot said.

Esbak added, "When we tried to leave the plane and refrained from continuation of the flight, Qatari officials pushed us into the plane."

Stressing that the crew of the commandeered plane did not agree with the demand of the hijackers to fly to Baghdad, pilot Esbak noted that following Saudi Arabia's rejection of giving a landing permission, they flew to Cairo and landed at the military section of the airport there.

Security officials of Egypt warmly welcomed the hijackers and prepared a press conference for the two to speak against the Islamic Revolution, the pilot said.

"When Egyptian officials noticed that none of the three flight personnel of the commandeered plane intended to seek political asylum or residence permit from Egypt or any other country, they took a hostile attitude and did not even provide them with food or a place to rest," pilot Esbak said.

He added that both in Doha and Cairo it was the flight personnel who were under full surveillance of the police and security forces rather than the hijackers.

Esbak noted that the purged Army lieutenant confessed in Cairo that for the past five years he had been in constant contact with terrorist groups outside Iran and had made several travels abroad in this respect.

Co-pilot Mohsen Tehrani and flight technician Alireza Fallah also described their observations of the hijacking.

Iran Air managing director Hassan Shafti who was present at the airport to welcome the three flight personnel, told IRNA that the attitude of both Qatari and Egyptian Governments was contrary to present international regulations against hijacking and similar events and was a clear support for terrorism and hijacking.

He added that the crew and flight personnel of the commandeered plane had been treated as terrorists and international laws had not been regarded in this respect.

Shafti stressed that the reason for such an attitude by Qatar and Egypt vis-a-vis the Islamic Revolution was the rightfulness of the divine rule in Iran.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,771

LD271726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Communique No 1,771 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] Yesterday the battle of the combatants of Islam continued in the form of exchanges of fire and defending positions on the north-western fronts of the country. Exchanges of fire between our forces and the enemy were more intense in the Hajj 'Umran region. On these fronts our powerful forces stopped the fire of the Iraqi forces, destroyed five foxholes and two observation posts of the enemy, and killed seven of his forces.

On the Bakhtaran and Ilam border fronts the combatants of the Ground Forces, by opening artillery and heavy weapon fire on the enemy positions and units and dispatching patrol groups, brought the enemy movements and activities under control, destroyed 1 vehicle and 12 heavy weapon trenches and observation posts of the Iraqi forces and killed or wounded a number of their servicemen.

As to the exchanges of fire on the southern fronts of the country, they were more intense in the Zubaydat, Zayd, and Hoseyniyeh areas and on Majnun Island.

In the Bayat region the heroes of the Gendarmerie destroyed 3 trenches of the Iraqi forces. By pounding part of the defensive positions of the Saddamist mercenaries on the Arvand Rud front, they destroyed 18 light and heavy weapon trenches, 2 ammunition dumps and 3 construction vehicles and crews of the Iraqi forces,preventing the Saddamist forces from completing their positions.

The city of Abadan between 1700 and 1900 hours yesterday came under heavy weapon fire of the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries; as a result eight residential houses were damaged and fire broke out in two places in the city.

Iraqi Aircraft Violates Tehran Airspace

LD271308 Tehran IRNA in English 1305 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Tehran, June 27, IRNA — An invading Iraqi aircraft violated the air space of Tehran this afternoon.

Flying at high altitude, the enemy plane broke the sound barrier over the city at 15:28 hours (11:58 GMT) when it was chased off by Iranian Air Force planes.

Tehran Cites Baghdad Radio on Naval Attack

LD271834 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad radio announced that Iraqi war planes today attacked two naval targets south of Khark Island. Quoting a military spokesman in Baghdad, the Iraqi Zionist regime's radio said: The attack on the two ships took place at 1314 and 1315 hours.

Meawhile REUTER news agency, quoting Swiss shipping sources, reported that a 260,000-tonne tanker, which was moving in the Persian Gulf, today sent out distress signals.

Khark 'Blockade' Not Harming Oil Exports
LD271752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1647 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] This morning in an interview with two foreign reporters, Mr Gharazi, the oil minister, spoke about the dangers threatening the security of the Persian Gulf, and said: In the war in the Persian Gulf we have always made the decisions; so far we have not faced any security or safety difficulties in exporting our oil even for one day. Of course certain events may take place during the war, but by the so-called blockade of Khark Island the enemy has not been able to cause any difficulties for our production and exports. No one will be able to endanger the security of the Persian Gulf.

Concerning the increase in insurance premiums for the Persian Gulf, Mr Gharazi said: The increase in insurance premiums is only a part of the oil trade, not the whole issue. Oil trade includes loading, buying and selling, and sea transportation, and the increase in the premium rate will not mean the loss of security in the Persian Gulf.

In another part of his speech, Mr Gharazi said that the price of other energy substitutes is at the moment about $50 to $60, and he added: If the Strait of Hormuz is closed, after a month or two when world oil reserves are exhausted, the price of each barrel of oil will reach $100.

On the question of whether, taking into consideration the construction of the oil pipeline that Iraq is discussing with Saudi Arabia and Jordan, Iran would lose the most if the Strait of Hormuz were closed, the oil minister said: The total capacity of the pipelines that Persian Gulf littoral states have to the Mediterranean and the Red Sea is between two and three million barrels per day. If the Iraqi oil pipeline is also constructed, one million barrels will be added to that figure. After some time this figure would constitute about one third of the exports from the Persian Gulf; and it is the West which should endure the pressure of the crisis. [sentence as heard]

Mr Gharazi added: With our revolution we changed the price from $12 to $37 in the interest of the oppressed Arab nations. After 2 years of efforts in OPEC we managed to force Saudi Arabia to produce 5 million barrels of oil per day instead of 11 million barrels.

At the end of the interview, the oil minister emphasized the need for greater solidarity among Muslims of the region, and added: We cannot understand the policy of those governments that give Iraq $40 billion to fight against the Islamic Republic and who spend billions more on weapons.

Petroleum Minister Explains Oil Policy
GF231423 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 6 Jun 84 p 13

[Text] Execution of correct policies in respect to production and the fixing of prices by the Islamic Republic led the West to cut its oil consumption to be able to fight any rise in prices. The West also made the countries aligned to it raise their oil output.

This was stated by Mohammad Gharazi, the petroleum minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a speech he delivered to a gathering of teachers and students of the school of economics on the output and sale of oil.

According to IRNA, he first explained the history of production, consumption, and oil prices in the world, and then said: Prior to the victory of the Islamic Revolution, the production and consumption of oil in the world, with the exception of the communist countries, was about 55-60 million barrels per day and the price in 1979 was $12 per barrel. After the revolution, the price had rose to $40 per barrel. He added: Before 1979, Iran used to supply 10 percent of the world's oil needs. After the victory of the Islamic Revolution, the fixing of the price of oil was in the hands of Iran so that it was able to raise the price of oil to more than $20 per barrel within a period of 2 years. He continued: The rise in the price of oil and cuts in supply resulted in the Western world taking note and initiating certain measures. First, they cut the consumption of oil, and by 1982 they lowered their consumption of oil from 55-60 million barrels per day to 40-45 million. In other words, OPEC's production was reduced by 15 million barrels per day, that is, from an output of 33 million barrels per day to 17 million. Moreover, the West tried to control worldwide oil production according to its own policies.

Referring to the fact that the superpowers and the Western countries, in order to control oil output, made Saudi Arabia raise its output, the petroleum minister said: Saudi Arabia in order to raise its oil output did not need to revitalize any of its oilfields and with the prompting of the United States and the rest of the West, it expended large sums and used advanced technology to raise its production capacity. Thus, 2 years after the advent of the Islamic Revolution, Saudi Arabia's oil output had risen to 11 million barrels per day. This upset the balance of supply and demand in the world oil market. All this was done to cut Iran's oil price and to prevent the sale of its oil. The rise in Saudi Arabia's oil output allowed the West to stockpile oil. Engineer Gharazi then referred to plots by certain parties within OPEC, saying: By the time the output and price of oil was to some extent stabilized, some OPEC member-countries by selling their oil at cheaper rates and ignoring their output ceilings, tried to prevent the Islamic Republic from selling its oil. But every time, by making correct decisions, the Islamic Republic was able to neutralize these plots. In the course of these activities, OPEC's price of oil was reduced from $34 per barrel to $29.Beneficiaries of all this, in spite of the claims to the contrary of some countries, were not the oppressed people. The beneficiaries were the big countries and the oil cartels which lined their pockets.

According to the petroleum minister, Iran's stance in OPEC and in the world oil market has been solely to stabilize the Islamic Republic system and to prove the positive reality of the Islamic

Revolution of Iran. This stance has been nurtured by the blood of the martyrs of Islam.

Similarly, in respect of the oil policy of the Islamic Republic and the Petroleum Ministry which is to maintain the economic independence of the country, the minister said: The independence of the country will be maintained by using the huge oil reserves to promote domestic growth. We must safeguard oil for this purpose. We must use it as a means of production and a source of necessary investments.

President Confers With Construction Jihad Minister

LD241521 Tehran IRNA in English 1428 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Tehran June 24, IRNA — The minister of construction jihad, Bijan Namadar Zanganeh, met and conferred with President 'Ali Khamene'i today.

In the meeting a report on the Jihad Ministry's supply headquarters for battle zone and combat engineering department was also handed to the president.

President Khamene'i, who is also head of the Supreme Defence Council, gave Zanganeh certain guidelines on the matter.

IRGC Urges Participation in Jerusalem Day

LD271941 Tehran IRNA in English 1857 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Tehran, June 27, IRNA — The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps issued a statement today for a massive participation of the Muslim people in Friday's Qods Day demonstrations against the atrocious Zionist regime.

The IRGC said the Qods day manifested "the revival of Islam" and a day for "the mostaza'fin" (oppressed) to cry out against the oppressors.

It said while Palestinian and Lebanese Muslims were resisting the Zionist aggressions, the Islamic Forces of Iran were preparing to liberate Iraq as a prelude to the liberation of Qods.

In a separate statement the IRGC also commemorated the third anniversary of the June 28 bombing of the Islamic Republic party headquarters in Tehran.

Messages Commemorate Islamic Party 'Martyrs'

LD272028 Tehran IRNA in English 1525 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Tehran, June 27, IRNA — To mark the anniversary of the tragic event of June 28th, 1981, at the Islamic Republic Party central headquarters here, many institutions, Islamic associations as well as government organisations issued messages in commemoration of the day.

Three years ago on this day, a powerful bomb ripped through the IRP's central headquarters in Tehran, as a result of which at least 72 top officials of the Islamic Republic were martyred. Among them was the former chief justice of the Supreme Court, the late ayatollah Dr. Mohammad Beheshti. The incident marked a turning point in the trend of the Islamic Revolution.

Meanwhile, to mark this day as well as the 'Id Al-'Fitr and the international Qods day (last Friday of Ramadan), 141 Majlis deputies issued a message addressed to Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Iran Condemns Apartheid at Geneva Talks

LD230932 Tehran IRNA in English 0840 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Geneva, June 23, IRNA — The Islamic Republic has urged condemnation of any kind of apartheid and called for an overall fight against this cancerous tumour in human society.

In a statement released by Iran's representative to the Anti-Racial Discrimination Committee of the International Labour Conference currently being held here, support of the superpowers for such an anti-humanistic movement was denounced.

It stressed that at present leaders of Western bloc, instead of removing racial discrimination, were encouraging this new fascist move by granting it loans and arms.

The statement also called on the countries which really intended to fight apartheid to establish a fund for the strugglers.

Stressing support for armed struggles of South African peoples against apartheid, the statement urged governments to meet the demands of such a struggle.

It also proposed imposition of sanctions against any government which established trade or political ties with South Africa or supported its leaders.

The statement announced readiness of Iranian Muslim workers for practical participation in any decisive measure against apartheid.

Hakim Meets Iraqi POW's 24 June

GF250710 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim, the spokesman of the Supreme Islamic Revolutionary Council of Iraq, yesterday in a meeting with the Iraqi POW's in (Dadi) Camp in Tehran attended a ceremony of benediction, prayer and speechmaking in connection with Ramadan that lasted far into the night.

According to IRNA, the POW's cheered him with slogans, "Our jihad is Hoseyni, our leader is Khomeyni" and welcomed him. First one of the officials at the camp addressed the POW's in a speech in Arabic and said: This talk that some among us are POW's while others are just prisoners is very wrong. The Iraqi brothers are our guests here and we do not differentiate between Iraqis and Iranians because we are all brothers and are united under the Islamic flag and are actually undergoing training. In the future we will be able to topple the superpowers.

The rally included recitations of poetry, speeches, and music performed by the POW's.

During the rally Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim spoke. He recited the merits of Ramadan and the tradition of repentance in this month, recalled the history of the Iraqi regime, and its connections with the royalist government in Iran, and spoke of the anti-people and anti-Islamic actions of these two regimes and their collusion. He discussed the popular movement in Iran which he said was a movement inspired by the prophets, and which caused the downfall of the royalist regime.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim further said that now this revolution continues to move toward its Islamic objectives, the most important among them being the liberation of holy Jerusalem and occupied Palestine. In face of this holy revolution, the reactionary Arab regimes, and especially the corrupt, satanic regime of Saddam wanted to defeat the Islamic revolution. Saddam has been receiving financial and moral support from the reactionary shaykhdoms which led him to attempt this great adventure. With his attack, he was able to capture many kilometers of the Islamic territory, but when the Iranian people rushed to the war fronts in defense of their territory and began the battle, the Saddamists, despite having ample resources, varied weapons and other material facilities, could not continue their attack. The defenders of the Islamic Republic, armed with faith, sacrifice, and jihad succeeded within 2 years in pushing back Saddam to his own territories.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim added: Saddam even after having received many kinds of weapons including missiles, chemical weapons, and Super Etendard aircraft, couldn't ensure his safety. He is now engaged in silly and stupid actions like bombarding cities with missiles, attacks on ships, and is making use of prohibited chemical weapons. This is all accompanied by pleas for peace which proves his decadance, and the decline of his regime.

In conclusion, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim added that today conditions within Iraq are very unstable. In the northern and southern parts of Iraq, Kurds, Turks, and Arabs have risen against the regime. The Islamic Revolution in Iraq has so far produced many martyrs in the fields, streets, and in domestic battlefronts. The Saddam regime has no public support. If it had public support, it would have not needed so much policing of and restrictions on the people. The general hatred against the regime has increased. There are signs that after the Khybar operations, the Iraqi regime has grown very weak. The increase in defections and desertions from the Army and the increase in jihad movement within the Iraqi territory are examples of this instability.

The spokesman of the Supreme Islamic Revolutionary Council of Iraq in conclusion called on the Iraqi POW's who are in fact guests of the Islamic Republic, to make use of this God-given opportunity and prepare themselves for service in an Islamic organization, quite opposed to the corrupt Saddam system. All world Muslims, especially those in Iran, want peace and tranquility. The only disturbing element in the area is Saddam who must be toppled.

Addresses POW's 26 June

LD272036 Tehran IRNA in English 1554 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Tehran, June 27, IRNA — The spokesman of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq (SAIRI), Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Baqir Hakim, speaking to Iraqi POW's in a camp in Tehran Tuesday night, said that under the Islamic precepts, war was for defensive purposes, that is to say defending the life, property and ideology of Muslims against any violation and aggression.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim, speaking further on the same subject, said that the Islamic combatants have not been motivated by expansionism nor getting hold of natural resources or exploitation of human beings. Rather the reason for defense in the war was to establish an Islamic and humanitarian society, far from any traces of vices.

On the Iraqi-imposed war he said that now the Islamic combatants were close to the final victory and Saddam's downfall was imminent. He added that at present the Iraqi regime was the weakest of all and all the arms provided to it would not improve its status.

Further on the shaky status of the Iraqi regime, he said that the Zionist regime had become critically frightened. In this respect the Zionist regime prime minister, Yitzhaq Shamir, has recently admitted that downfall of the Iraqi regime would be a grave danger for the Zionist regime. He stressed that despite all the advanced weapons given to the Iraqi regime, it would not be able to resist the strong will of the Islamic combatants who are totally committed to God Almighty.

[words indistinct] hoped that the Islamic forces would become victorious soon and a day would come when they would march into Iraq and march towards the holy Qods. He also hoped that the Iraqi POW's would soon return to their homeland and fight for the liberation of Qods.